## THE DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH. Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Six months, with Sunday.
Three months, without Sunday.
Three months, with Sunday. 

Per year ..... \$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, send subscriptions to THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 448

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

Telephone Calls, Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 IF war history be excluded from the public

AND still the Indianapolis Sentinel is silent as to Mr. Voorhees. Call you this backing

schools a great deal is now being taught all

one's friends? THE Governor has no time to attend to the "White Caps." He is too busy looking after the bee in the Gray bonnet.

THE Democratic local leaders may be called Men-afraid-of-Coy; even, "Bill" Hicklin did not lead the german at the Coy ball.

"HORRIZONTAL" Bill Morrison is dead against Commissioner Black, and hence is booming our "Oliver" Isaac as Democratic candidate for Vice-president.

THE statutes of Indiana require the public prosecutor to state all his points in the opening argument. It is a mistake to suppose that this is the rule in the Senate of the United

THE Sentinel is disturbed because the Journal submitted a few remarks about the record of the Democratic party during the war. Mr. Ingalls likewise excited the ire of Mr. Voorhees for a similar reason.

SENATOR INGALLS has been "burned in effigy" down in Tennessee. This is quite like old times. Burning Northern men in effigy used to be a favorite pastime with the Southern Democracy. It has a dreadful sound, and they seem to think it still possesses terrors.

IF the majority of the Methodist women want equal rights in the church government, ail they have to do is to express themselves and they will win, eventually, by force of numbers. While the female members of a church outnumber the men two to one, they will not long be controlled by the minority if they really desire the proposed change in the rules.

THE press of the State comments with righteous indignation upon the scandalous and indecent action of the nine Democratic members of the Council who voted to retain Coy in his seat. The Frankfort Banner says: "Sim Coy, behind prison bars, and still retaining his position as a councilman in Indiana's principal city, is a blot on the name and fame of Indianapolis."

THE Minneapolis Tribune, referring to the Ingalis-Voorhees debate, says: "We repeat that these things are not pleasant, but they are sometimes very healthful in their influence. They have a tendency to check a growing disposition to underrate loyalty to the Union as a qualification for public honors and to correct a habit of carelessness about the fidelity of men to principles which were forever settled by the war."

THE selection of Fuller, of Chicago, as Chief-justice was a choice so much better than the public expected, after the appointment of Lamar, that the first sensation on hearing of it was one of relief. Now that his measure has been taken, however, he does not size up very favorably in comparison with his predecessors in office. Still, it is a matter of congratulation, under the circumstances, that he is as fit as he is.

THE New York Evening Post will soon begin the publication of a weekly edition, having for its principal aim the promotion of free-trade doctrines. Civil-service reform will be a minor consideration during the continuance of the Democratic organization, but should the Republicans win in the November election the Post will return to the mutton it chewed with so much vigor in 1884 and for Tow short months after the election of its "reform" candidate.

ACCORDING to reports from Pennsylvania there is scarcely a meeting of a Democratic county committee or a Democratic county convention which is not largely attended by office-holders, and "as they are assumed to speak for the administration, the action of the meeting is largely influenced by them." The same is true in New York, in New Jersey, in indiana and Illinois; the same is true in every State. It may be true, as the New York Post suggests, that the President has enforced civil-service reform on the local-option plan, but the indications are that the "option" is invariably in favor of "no reform."

THE Indianapolis New Record does not like the Journal's criticisms upon Zack Montgomery, Assistant Attorney-general, growing out of his recent public address denouncing the free school system of the United States. The New Record thinks the Journal unfair when

ment to office of a man uttering such opinions. saying they have nothing to do with the question of his holding office. That is the difference between the New Record and the Journal. The Journal thinks it makes a great deal of difference in the propriety of a man's appointment or election to office that be openly avows himself to be an opponent of one of the chiefest features of the government he is presumed or aspires to serve. The Journal thinks it a scandalous indecency that a man vaunting the opinions of Montgomery should hold a public office, and the majority of the people of this country think so. Let the New Record look over the vote cast for and against Sweeney for Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State. It might receive an access of information.

POPULATION OF LOUISIANA.

The recent election in Louisiana indicates

that the census of 1890 will show some very surprising facts in regard to the movements of population. For fifty years past each decennial census has shown the center of population to be moving steadily westward pretty nearly along the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. Thus in 1830 it was nineteen miles west of Moorefield, W. Va.; in 1840 it was sixteen miles south of Ctarksburg, W. Va.; in 1850 it was twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg; in 1860 it was twenty miles south of Chilicothe, O.; in 1870, forty-eight miles northeast of Cincinnati, and in 1880, eight miles southwest of Cincinnati. The general movement of the center of population has been a little south of west. The next census ought to locate it in southern Indiana. But the result of the Louisiana election indicates that it will make a great jump to the South, landing, perhaps, in the vicinity of Shreveport or in the parish of Tangipahoa Louisiana. This would be contrary to all preconceived ideas of the movements of pop ulation, but the election returns point that way. At last accounts the Democratic majority in Louisiana was 85,000 and still increasing. Call it even 85,000. The entire Democratic vote in the State for Cleveland in 1884 was 62,529. The majority this year is 23,000 greater than the entire vote four years ago. One parish, Rapides, which years ago polled only 2,627 votes, all told, this year gives a Democratic majority of nearly 7,000. This shows an increase of population that throws Kansas, Dakota and all the Western States and Territories completely into the shade. On a fair computation we should say the Democratic majority indicates an increase in the popula tion of Louisiana during the last four years of about 250,000. At this rate it will have quadrupled during the present decade. The population of the State in 1880 was 939,946. In 1890 it will probably be in the neighborhood of 3,756,000, and by 1892 the State ought to be able to give a Democratic majority of not less than 5,000,000. This will place Louisiana ahead of New York in point of population, and make it the banner Democratic State of the Union. It is not easy to account for this extraordinary increase of population, but it is evident the tide of emigration must have made a great sweep towards Louisians. We shall be sorry to have the center of population removed from Indiana, but it looks now as if it would go to Louisiana by a large ma-

MR. VOORHEES'S RECORD.

If it was worth while to show up Senator Voorhees's war record, or rather his anti-war record, and to expose the audacity of his masquerading as the soldiers' friend, Senator Ingalls did it very effectually. There was nothing new to Indianians in what Senator Ingalls said. Mr. Voorhees's course during and since the war are well known here. His letter recommending Francis Shoup for a position in the Southern army; his reference to Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings" and "dogs;" his narrow escape from personal violence at the hands of a body of Union soldiers, are neither new nor startling to Indianians. Mr. Voorhees now denies these incidents; but, main fact is, that during the war Mr. Voorhees was in full sympathy with the anti-war ring of the Indiana Democracy, at that time the most treasonable organization in the country, and if he ever disapproved of any of its disloyal principles, utterances, schemes or acts, there is no evidence of it. Mr. Voorhees was regarded, during the entire war period, as a "copperhead." As a member of Congress he did vote for the appropriation and pension bills, but it would have taken a braver man than he not to do that. Since the war he has done many kind acts and personal services for soldiers, and has labored hard to make a reputation as the soldiers' friend; but this has nothing to do with his war record. That is made, and can not b unmade even by screaming "liar, liar."

THE Atlanta Constitution reluctantly recognizes the renomination of President Cleve-

land as inevitable, and then goes on to say: "The Constitution disagrees with the tariff policy laid down by the President in his mes-sage. We do not believe there is sound economic or political sense beneath it. It endangers success in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, where success was certain and lends only the slightest hope for gains in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where success is hardly possible under any circumstances. It will check, if it does not permanently stop, the industrial growth of the South, without which the South can never have even or general prosperity. These are opr views earnest-ly and profoundly held."

Holding such views it might be thought that he Georgia organ would withdraw from the support of a man those policy, if carried out, is bound to bring ruin on the country; but not so. With true Democratic fealty party interests come before principle, men before measures. Although it believes that its convictions on the tariff will strengthen with time, and "will be evolved from political disaster or national panic," the Constitution subordinates its opinions to the "necessity for party union and enthusiasm," and elects to support Cleveland. The degree of enthusiasm developed for a man whose success, according to his supporter's own showing, means permanent injury to the South, can hardly be overwhelming, or the championship of a paper which believes financial panie will follow his election very powerful. Neverthe-

best in the unhappy situation, and is entitled to the sympathy of the country. The lot of the Democrat who believes in a protective tariff will be a very unhappy one in the com-

WE hear a good deal from the Democrats about "the good old Democratic times," and how nice it would be to have a repetition of them. The following extract from a letter of Capt. John C. Symmes, dated Nov. 10, 1810, will convince any person that the present Democratic administration has a tendency backward to those "good times:"

"Corn at 20 cents and wheat at 50 cents. delivered at mill, gives us hopes of better

It would seem from this that during "these good times" the people were still hoping for "better times." During those "good times" it took \$5 to buy a caligo dress, which would take twenty-five bushels of corn at twenty cents a bushel. Now, \$5 will buy ten such dresses, and about nine bushels of corn will sell for enough to get the ten dresses with. So with everything there is to buy. Yet some people pine for the "good old Democratic times"-when corn and wheat had to be hauled sometimes fifty miles to market, and had to be sold at such low figures. Such people do not mean what they say-they mechanically lie. If it should come to pass that corn sold for only 20 cents a bushel, how these "good old times" Democrats would howl! The return of "those good days" would create a panic that would almost wreck the country, and to keep the Democratic party in power will virtually tend to

THE Iowa State Register says of the meeting of the State League in Des Moines, on Tuesday, that the convention "did more than to secure the organization of Republican clubs in every township and school district in the State. It charged with its own electric enthusiasm the hundreds of Republicans who were present; each goes home with a message of inspiring power to those who were left be hind; each goes home prouder than ever be fore of the history and achievements of the Republican party. Each goes home with firm determination to carry the Republican colors to the front in the coming campaign. In this concentration and distribution of Republican hope, courage and enthusiasm the convention, yesterday, did its greatest work." All this is so true of the Indiana League meeting, on Wednesday, that it might have been written after its close. The fact is, Re publicans are pretty much of the same mind everywhere this year, earnest, hopeful, aggressive and bent upon victory.

In accordance with the decision of the Su preme Court of the United States, Judge Speer, of Georgia, has announced that no person can be prosecuted for any crime which can be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary except upon presentment by a grand jury. The Supreme Court decided that to imprison a man in the penitentiary rendered him "infamous," and the punishment determined the grade of crime; so that any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary was an infamous one, and under the Constitution could only be proceeded against under an indictment. In the further development of society imprisonment in the county jail or a fine may render a man "infamous," and, when that time comes, he may claim the protection of the federal Constitution, and then all trials by information must be done away with.

WE do not think there will be any marked secession of the women members of the Methodist Church if the General Conference should decide that the admission of women as delegates to that body must be by means of an open and understood change in church law rather than under an unexpected and unthought-of definition of a term. Because the women of the United States have not been admitted to the ballot under the definition of the word "citizen," we have heard of no wide spread or dangerous movement looking to the will not desert us. All the same, we believe that women should be permitted to vote, and to sit in the Methodist General Conference: but the privilege in both cases should be lawfully extended and lawfully enjoyed.

JOSEPH W. FIFER, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, enlisted in the Union army at the age of fifteen, served during the war as a private, being severely wounded at Jackson, Miss., took a college course after the war, supporting himself and educating a younger brother at the same time, studied law and began the practice at Bloomington, where he has achieved honorable success. He is a self-made man of the best type.

MR. GLADSTONE has done another service for orthodoxy, in a review of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel, "Robert Eilsmore." Mr. Gladstone heads his article in the Nineteentin Century the "Battle of Belief," and in it says:

"There has come upon the scene the figure of a Redeemer, buman and divine. Let it be granted that this incarnation is a marvel wholly beyond our reach and that the miracle of resurrection to-day gives trouble to fastidious intel-lects. But the difficulties of baffled understanding, lying everywhere around us in our daily experience, are to be expected from its limitations.
Not so the shocks encountered by moral sense. Even if the Christian scheme slightly lengthened the immeasurable catalogue of the first. this would be mere dust in the balance compared with the relief it furnishes to the second in supplying the most powerful remedial agency ever known, in teaching how pain may be made a helper and evil transmuted into good, and in opening clearly the vision of another world in which we are taught to look for yet larger counsels of Almighty wisdom. To take away, then, an agency so beneficient, which has so softened and reduced morally the problems that lie thickly spread around us, and to leave us face to face with them in all their original rigor, is to enhance and not to mitigate the difficulties of

NEWSPAPERS which are endeavoring to show that Mr. Blaine is in robust health by publishing his portrait, taken from the latest photograph, are feriously imperiling that gentleman's prom pects. It is difficult to determine from such of these representations as have come to hand whether the gentleman from Maine is in the eruptive stage of small-pox or the "pefore-taking" stage of chronic earsche. The daily newspaper portrait is not a thing to be tampered with, and there is great risk in attempting to prove any-

DAMON Y. KILGORE, a Philadephia lawyer of local celebrity, died the other day, and his body was cremated. Mrs. Damon Y. Kilgore, his wife and law partner, was present during the

corpse into the retort and looked on with intereat through an open door of the furnace while it was gradually converted from flesh to cinders. then to a bright red patch of flame, and finally to ashes. Philadelphia judges long opposed Mrs. Kilgore's admission to the bar on the ground that the delicate, sensitive nature of woman was not adapted to the legal profession. but evidently they didn't know the stern stuff of which the lady in question was made.

THE Department of Public Instruction of California is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the National Teachers' Association, which is to meet in San Francisco in July. Special railroad and hotel rates have been arranged, provisions made for the reception of visitors, a long list of excursions planned and a programme presented which, it is claimed, offers more attraction and greater opportunities than many of the educators of the country have ever before enjoyed. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued an official bulletin which contains all necessary information in regard to the trip.

WE are sorry to see it stated that the new Chief-justice Fuller was "a model boy at college. He is described as "a quiet lad, never given to playing pranks, and not one of the old professors or townsfolk can remember his exhibiting one freak." If the monotony of his juvenile perfection had been broken by just one prank we should have higher hopes of him as Chief-justice.

JOSEPH W. O'NEILL, department commander of Ohio, replies to a comrade who addresses

him on the subject: "The election of General Johnston (rebel), if true, to be an honorary member of the G. A. R. s an outrage without warrant of law, in clear violation of law, and ought to subject the post to suspension. I cannot believe that such a thing took place. There must be some mistake

THE Coy benefit ball was not well attended, probably because of the rule in such cases that they who dance must pay the piper, and the Indianapolis Democrats have already paid out about as much on Coy's account as they can

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is considered that an anti-Cleveland dele eation would have been sent from New Jersey if there had been any show for Governor Hill. GEN. F. E. SPINNER, the venerable ex-Treasurer of the United States, thinks Depew and Harrison would make the best Republican

Washington Post (Dem.): It may be doubted if any party in any State has a more thorough and effective organization than the Indiana

Republicans. PHILADELPHIA Press: There are now three distinct and separate political parties in Indiana. namely: The Republicans, the Democrats and

Joseph E. McDonald. PHILADELPHIA Press: There is a real boom for Mayor Hewitt, of New York, for President. but no Irish flag floats over it. It will be run, not on the European, but on the American plan. CINCINNATI Commercial Gazette: If there is a formidable opponent to Sherman we presume his name is Harrison, and there are reasons for that on the surface, if people will look at

New York World: There seems to be a raft of Democrats in Indiana and Ohio who do not want Governor Gray on the tigket with Cleve-land. They are the friends of ex Senator McDonald.

PHILADELPHIA Press: The indersement of Cleveland by the New Hampshire Democrata possesses just about as much significance as we should attach to an indorsement of Gresham by the Texas Republicans.

OMAHA Republican: The Chicago Tribune in a long article points out Judge Gresham's elements of strength as a candidate. A very short article would tell the story of his chief element of weakness. He is supported by the Tribune. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS says: "I do not believe Mr. Blaine will write another letter of declination, or anything that can be construed as such. There is no reason why he should, for his own personal wishes are sufficiently indicated by what he has already said."

NATIONAL Republican: The knowing ones say that at a recent conference of the Democratic chiefs it was decided that it would be unwise to permit David Bennett Hill to make the speech at the St. Louis convention placing Grover Cleveland in nomination for the presidency. Boston Advertiser: In circles friendly to Mr. Blaine's nomination for President we find that a feeling exists that, before the convention meets. he will, in unequivocal terms, decline the nomi-

this vicinity among the best-informed Republicans. CHICAGO Inter Ocean: If the Chicago Tribune really desires Judge Gresham's nomination, why does it continually prejudice his chief interests by assaulting every other caudidate? It is doing and has done more to prejudice Gresham's claims than all the open enemies of Judge Gresham combined.

nation. That is the general understanding in

According to the Iowa State Register, ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, has not been driven from the political field in that State by any means-only just resting behind the fence, as it were, for his second wind; "and," says the Register significantly, "the men who spubbed him will find no signs of his dissappearance." GOVERNOR ALGER, to a New York reporter:

"Somebody ought to correct the impression here in the East that the Northwest is, not in love with the Republican party on the tariff is sue. Every State out there will cast its electoral vote as it did in 1884, and favors tariff revision by the friends of protection, and not by its

FORTY Two editors in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut express themselves for Depew and Harrison as the best ticket. In New York Mr. Depew is the choice of seventy-nine papers for President and General Harrison of eighty-three papers for second place. Next to General Har-rison William Walter Phelps is the preference of eighteen papers.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

CHEAP base-ball must come. It will enable many a poor man to lay in his winter coal. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

If free trade is ever carried in this country, workingmen will live to curse the imbecility that aided its success. - Evening Wisconsin. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND started a flag issue and so did Mayor Hewitt, of New York. Flags are dangerous things for politicians to meddle with. -Oshkosh Northwestern.

"MEL" FULLER was always regarded as a rust-ler in the Democratic politics of Illinois. But political rustling is not generally considered good training for a place on the Supreme Bench.—Denver Republican. SECRETARY BAYARD'S ambition to return to

the Senate is timely and laudable. The mem-bers of the present Cabinet will all be looking around for employment before the next St. Patrick's day. - Philadelphia Press. WITH Mr. Biame as its candidate the Republican party cannot hope to win. With Mr.

Sherman, or a man equally as representative, not only in statesmanship, but in party affilia-tions, the Republicans will be ready to fight the battle of its life. - Louisville Commercial THERE is a tendency in Democratic circles to avoid discussion upon the merits of protection and free trade which is in marked contrast to the eagerness with which free trade was advo-

cated immediately after Mr. Cleveland sent his surplus message to Congress .- San Francisco MICHAEL DAVITT very sensibly declares that the boycott is much better than buckshot for settling Ireland's troubles. In other words, agitation of some kind is inevitable in Ireland

and it would much better be a peaceful with-holding of rent than a banditti warfare.—New In the campaign of 1884 the Republican press and Republican speakers intimated their apprebensions that the election of a Democratic administration would ruin the country. The Democrats "point with pride" to the fact that they haven't ruined it yet, and ask for another chance to show that they can't ruin it. One chance that lasted four years is enough .- Chi-

eago Journal. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND could only find time write a three-line telegram of regret to the Grant memorial banquet in New York last night. But when the monument to John C. Calhoun was unveiled in Charleston. S. C., he it challenges the propriety of the appoint- | less, the Constitution will doubtless do its | final ceremony, and watched the insertion of the | wrote a long letter enlogizing in the most ful- | heeded.

some terms the South Carolina nullifier. John C. Calhoun's policy carried out would have dis-rupted the Union. General Grant's military genius gave us a Union unbroken. Why the distinction made by President Cleveland!-Troy

(N. Y.) Times. THE Democratic majority neglects the industries and commerce of the country and all their needs, because an incompetent committe has proposed a partisan measure which does not really deserve a single hour's discussion-which would be thrown into the waste-basket by this very House in fifteen minutes, if it were not pressed for partisan purposes. That is the situation. How do the Democrats like it!-New

York Tribune. In the commonwealth of South Carolina secession will always open a way for the retirement of whites from promiscuous gatherings of blacks and whites who have souls to be saved from the wrath so come. What they will do in another world, if any of the despised negroes should hap-pen to get in with them, does not concern them now. It may not be as easy then to bire pews in the church around the corner as it is now. -New York Tribune.

THE "independent" voters, whom the Democrate are so clamorous to placate, will watch with interest not unmixed with strong feeling the future action of the Democrats toward the half million of South Dakota citizens who are knocking for admission into the Union, and will be governed in their action on next election day not a little by the course of the majority in the House of Representatives when the bill shall come up for concurrence in that body. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE power of the Roman Church has not been weakened in Ireland, as it has been in some other countries, by the progress of the spirit of doubt and inquiry. It has been endangered, however, by the spirit of revolt, which has extended from the political to the religious sphere and has been greatly promoted by the agitation for home rule. The evidences that have already been given indicate that it is too strong and active to be controlled by decrees from the Vatican .- New York Times.

Debate in the Senate.

First Senator. If admirers offered to swing him off From a railroad train with a rope.

My friend the Senator will not scoff,
But will tell ail the facts, I hope.

A liar great is the Senator,
And the gent behind him as well,
My hon. friend is also a cur—
Which is all I have to tell. First Senator. I've an hon, gentleman here close by-

My friend's constituent— Who informs me the person I have in my eye Was the person the lynchers meant!

Will my hon, friend tell his hon, friend, That the only answer I have to send -J. P. B., in New York World.

WHERE WAS VOORHEES? Recalling a Few Facts About a Man Who Poses as a Friend of Soldiers.

Portland Oregonian. Senator Voorhees of Indiana has just emitted most eloquent tribute to the memory of Mc-Clelian and Hancock, and a perfervid denunciation of Ingalls, whom he describes as having "descended to the floor and attacked the memory of American heroes, who were sleeping where flowers and tears were annually mingled n commemoration, resting from their glorious lives in the bivouse of the dead." McClellan is described as "a Democrat who was stricken down by partisan malice Nov. 7, 1862." It is easy to pose as a patriot twenty-three years after the disbandment of the victorious Union armies, but let us inquire where Voorhees was and what he was doing when Antietam was lought and Gettysburg won. On the 17th of June, 1863, about two weeks before Gettysburg was fought and Vicksburg fell, there was a mass-meeting of Democrate, 75,000 strong, assembled at Springfield, Ill., the home of Lin-coln. This meeting cheered the traitor Vallandigham, whom Lincoln banished to the confederate lines, and passed resolutions violently denouncing the further prosecution of the war and in favor of an immediate negotiation for peace. Among the speakers who addressed this meeting was Senator Voorhees, who now blubbers over the graves of Hancock and McClelian. On April 9, 1864, Schuyler Colfax moved to

expel Alexander Long, Representative from the Second Ohio district, for having "declared himself in debate in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Conederacy, then in arms against the Union." Harris of Maryland opposed this resolution in a speech full of sentiments still more outrageous than those of Long. A resolution was offered to expel Harris. On this resolution Voorhees, Fernando Wood, "Sunset" Cox, Holman, Ran-dall and Pendleton all voted "no." On April 14 a resolution was offered simply censuring Long for having "used language unworthy of a mem-ber of this house in denouncing the further prosecution of the war and demanding the recognition of the independence and nationality of the Confederacy." On this resolution Voorhees voted "no." That is, while the war was raging Voorhees refused not only to expel but even to censure Long for his treasonable and seditious language. On June 15, 1864, when the thirteenth amend-

ment was first put upon its passage and defeated, Voorhees voted "no." The person who with partisan malice struck down McClellan, Nov. 7, 1862," was no less a man than Abraham Lincoln, who wrote the order, as the fac-simile shows, every word of it with his own hand, for reason, as he said, that the responsibility was his own, and the draft of the order should show that it was not regarded by him as a trivial document to be drawn by Halleck or Stanton and

then formally signed by the President.
Voorhees stumped Ohio for Vallandigham for Governor in 1863, and in course of one of his speeches stigmatized the soldiers of the Union army as "Lincoln pups who ought to all wear a collar reading: 'I'm Abe Lincoln's dog; whose dog are you?" And this is the man who weeps to-day over Union soldiers whom he says Ingalls has mocked and speered at.

GOV. GRAY'S RECORD.

The Reason for His Leaving the Republican

Party Historically Set Forth. W. R. Holloway, in New York World.

Your issue of Friday contains a Washington special giving a pleasant sketch of the life of Governor Gray, of Indiana. The statement is made that Governor Gray left the Republican party because he was dissatisfied with the reconstruction measures, etc., and that Governor Morton attempted to bulldoze him to prevent his leaving the Republican party. Your cor-respondent has been misinformed, so far as each of the above statements is concerned Governor Gray was an active and stanch Republican up to Feb. 22, 1872, at which time he was a candidate before the Republican State convention for the office of Lieutenant-governor. Gen. Thomas M. Browne, now a prominent member of Congress, and Governor Gray were both residents of Randolph county, and the former was nominated for Governor, which fact prevented the nomination of Gray for Lieuten-ant-governor. In May, 1872, three months after his defeat in a Republican convention, he attended and became one of the managers of the Greeley convention at Cincinnati. During these three intervening months Senator Morton was in Washington as a member of the United States Sepate, and was not in Indi ana, and, I am confident, did Governor Gray during that No well-informed man will pretend that Governor Gray was not as bitter a Republican as he has since been a Democrat. He was a Republican member of our State Senate during the pendency of proceedings to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and was its presiding officer. Just before the vote was to be taken it became evident that the Democratic members were preparing to boit, and thus leave the Senate with out a quorum. Governor Gray left the chair went to the door of the Senate chamber, tool the key from the doorkeeper, locked the door and returned to his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. When the Democrats protested he told them he had the key to the door in his pocket and if any member desired to retire before the vote was taken he had better come and try to get it. He then ordered the vote taken, and while the Democrats protested and shouted themselves hoarse and refused to vote, Governor Gray ordered the Secretary of the Senate to record the Democrats "as present and Lot vosing," and so the amendment passed. Any man who doubts Governor Gray's posi-

tion on any Republican measure previous to his defeat in a Republican State convention at Indianapolis, Feb. 22, 1872, can easily satisfy him-self by reading his speeches, which I have no doubt, ex-Senator McDonald, Senator Voorhees, or R. J. Bright, at Washington, can furnish.

What Has Become of Voorbees.

There is a growing suspicion that the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash has been chapped down, cut up into store lengths and that the stump has been pulled.

A Timely Warning.

Philadelphia Press.

An Illinois man who started through a passenger train taking a straw vote on President fell between two of the cars and was killed.

We trust this solemn warning will not pass un-

VOORHEES INGALLS.

Expressions of the Press of the State Over the Great Exceriation of the Indianian.

Fort Wayne Gazette: The disloyalty of Voorbees during the war was notorious. It's acts will only place his veracity now on the same level with his loyalty during the war. It is a case of a "Daniel come to judgment," but he is in the dock not on the bench.

Greensburg Standard: Of late years Vror-hees has been posing as the "soldiers friend." Senator Ingalls showed up his war record, which made him so furious that he made a spectacle of himself that was utterly disgraceful. He invited the exposure by a bitter personal attack upon Ingalis and found, when too late, that the "Kansas buzz-saw" was in full running order.

Hendricks County Republican: There are this blatant demagogne to have been everything Senator Ingalls described. About the close of the war he was compelled to leave Danville by the "overland route" on account of his treasonable utterances. There are reputable men in Hendricks county who scores of times heard him denounce the war and the soldiers of

Crawfordsville Journal: The attack on Voornees was not unprovoked. It was the Indiana Senator who first descended to personalities and also the first to lose his temper and make of himself an ass, by acting unbecoming to a Senator of the United States. He crossed swords with one as skillful as himself and got worsted in the conflict, and all the humiliation in which be is clothed to-day is of his own seeking. His party can make no apology for him.

Shelbyville Republican: It is about time that the hideous mask of hypocrisy and dema-gogy should be snatched from the face of the Wabash Senator, who in 1888 poses as the unblushing champion of Coyism as he did of seces-sion and treason twenty-five years ago. None so well qualified to do this job as the dashing Senator from Kansas, and in performing it he has done a distinctive act of meritorious patriot-

ism by vindicating the truth of history. Lafayette Courier: Mr. Voorhees may be able to impress the sentimental people with his claims of patriotic conduct and his devotion to the Union, but no amount of wordy pyrotechnics will relieve him of the odium of having been a copperhead and of having given aid and comfort to the enemies of the Republic who were willing to sacrifice everything that was intended to advance their own cause and interests. The lesson has been a dear one to Mr. Voorbees, and

it will be costly to his party. Peru Republican: Voorhees was notorious as an anti-war Democrat. The immense cheek required on his part to deny it is paralyzing to those who are old enough to remember his reputation as an illustrious "copperhead" in war times. Even Democrate smile at the audacity of Voorhees in claiming that he was in symp thy with the Union. A prominent member of that party, who heard Voorhees make a speech at Logansport in war times, remarked to the writer, recently, that he thought it was a huge joke for Dan Voorhees to pose as the soldier's

Lafayette Call: It is not surprising that the Indiana Senator should be infuriated; for he is now posing as the "soldier's friend," and it was olitically inconvenient and personally unpleasant to have his malodorous record of these years brought up from the almost oblivion of intervenne years, and exhibited in the Senate chamber, before the whole Nation. But the Kansas Senator only told the truth: and not the whole truth, either. Voorhees in those days was the consort and polical ally of men who were proclaiming the war to be a failure, and demanding immediate cessation, and the inauguration of negotiations for peaceable dismemberment of the United States, and recognition of the Southern Confederacy; who were discouraging enlistments, resisting the draft, and waylaying and assassinat-ing provest marshals; who were plotting the forcible release of the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, and the establishment of a "Northwest Confederacy," in sympathy with the "Southern Confederacy," and in further dismemberment of the Union.

Richmond Palladium: Senator Ingalla's castigation of Senator Voorhees was, perhaps, the severest ever given in or out of the American Senate. It was only the severer because it was o well deserved. It has been the custom of Voorhees, for some years, to pose before the country as a special friend of the soldiers. By the new generation which has come into public life within the last twenty-five years, these oft-repeated assurances were largely believed, but those who remember the dark days of 1862-3 they were known to be utterly without foundation. The charges now so vehemently denied by Mr. Voorhees were current topics at that time, and were not then denied. Mr. Voorhees was then, at least, one of the leaders of the pperheads," who were all in warm sympathy with the rebellion. He was one of the favorite speakers of those men who denounced the war or the Union as unboly and the men engaged in tas murderers. He was one of the advisers of the Democratic Legislature of 1862, which declared, in a report of its committee, that if fight they must, they would shoulder their muskets and fight for their brethren at the South. These were the sentiments uttered by his followers and inspired by his teaching. That such a man should have the assurance to assert, in the lifeime of men then living, that he ever favored the Union cause, or honored the Union soldier, a a degree of rashness seldom exhibited. The rebute he received from the Kansas Senator.

Harrison and Gresham,

severe as it was, fell short of that which was de-

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. If Ben Harrison will just push his little apple cart to one side and let the Gresham procession move on he will do his country a great service. St. Louis

This is not a reasonable and persuasive thing for a great Republican newspaper to say. The belief of Mr. Harrison's friends that they could carry Indiana for him is one entitled to the most respectful consideration. They tell us and give reasons for it, that they could carry Indiana for It would be easy to state the grounds of this opinion, but we prefer not to antagonize any Republican candidate for the Presidency. There has been no Republican named for the place who is not better than any Democrat who could

Some weeks ago we said some things intended to convey the business opinion that Greeham could not barmonize all the Republican factions. and even this mild form of administering to the wants of the public was understood by sensitive people to be personal hostility to Gresham, though it was not meant to warrant that interpretation. Now we admit that it seems likely e will be the second man on the first ballot. Sherman being the first, but we do not doubt that three-fourths of the votes from Pennsylvania, New York and New England would go or Sherman as against Gresham, and that they would go for Harrison before they would take Gresham. The time seems to be approaching for moderation in candid statement.

An Expression for Harrison

Indianapolis News.

The Republican convention yesterday was itelf in all its parts and members, and its work carries with it universal approval. It became chiefly a question of locality in the choice of delegates, not preference. It was in every sense and in the best sense a Harrison exprestion. The Indiana delegation will go to Chicago repared to give the reason of the faith that is n them by a support as intelligent as it is ardent. They will not undervalue this oppor-tunity, we are sure, of impressing the repre-setative Republicans of the country with the belief which prevails in this State that Harrison s the presidential candidate can secure the State's electoral vote. This can be argued with as much assurance as ever attached to things political before occurrence. In impressing the convention with the force of this conviction lies Indiana's chance for furnishing the country with a presidential candidate.

Bad for Himself.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Sepator Voorhees made a mistake; and it was a bad mistake, too-bad for his party, and bad for himself. Abuse is not oratory, and vituperation is not eloquence. The Senator was distempered and let his passion get the better of his judgment, and no doubt he is now sorry

A Delicate Allusion.

The Democrate in their State platform de clare their opposition to laws which "interfere with their personal liberty as to what they shall eat or drink." This is the only reference the platform makes to cholers, pork and mae goty butter as articles of diot in insane hos-

The Value of History. Kansas City Journal.

For years the Republican party has been tryplaces, but these postiferous copperheads and brigadiers won't hold their peace. They man t then take their medicine.

A Few Men Like Ingails Needed.

As long as he is a member of the Sepate no attempt on the part of the South to reconstruct history will be allowed to pass without being ex-